THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

{ CLUBS.—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS, SEE PROSPECTUS ON THIRD PAGE. }

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXIX. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1850. WHOLE NO. 1498.

Choice Poetry.

LOVE'S APPEAL.

Go, and forget thee! Bid the torrent flowing,
Turn backward to its wild and unknown source;
Bid the stern tempest through the forest blowing,
Stay but a moment in its onward course:
Bind with a silken chain the fleeting hours,
That glide in silence through each summer day;
Call back to freshness last year's faded flowers;
Or, still the dashing of the ocean's spray.

But do not bid me go, nor yet forget thee,
Nor think it wrong that I do not obey;
I would not that the hour wherein I met thee,
Should from my fond remembrance pass away.
I would not have it vanish like a vision—
Like a sweet dream that fades with morning light;
But shrined in holy memory's dear elysium,
With thoughts that cheer me through the darkest night.

Go, and forget thee! Better that I perish
Now, while the cup of bitterness I hold:
Oh! why wilt thou not let my spirit cherish
The gracious love that lingers yet untold?
Oh! why not let me pour the holy treasure—
A gentle balm—into thy shrinking heart?
'Twill yield a gladness which thou canst not measure,
And calm thy sorrows when thy tears shall start.

Oh! then, be mine, for in thy sweet confusion
I've read the love thou didst not dare to own;
Thou canst not tell me 'twas a fond delusion,
And that thy voice was only friendship's tone:
Thou whisperedst once that it was but to try me,
Thou bad'st me banish love from out my breast;
Let not the thought that thou hast trifled by me,
Come like a shadow o'er thy future rest.

Oh! call me back—by all the sunny hours
We've passed together seated side by side—
By all the cherish'd joys that once were ours—
Oh, let me, dearest, claim thee for my bride.
Quench not the flame that in thy breast is glowing,
Nor seek to stifle that which burns in mine,
But let our loves, like streams united flowing,
Mingle with each till mine be lost in thine.

Pictures of Life.

EVELYN VILLARS; OR, A COUNTRY NEIGHBORHOOD.

(CONTINUED.)

[illegible]

He was destined to have an opportunity of satisfying his curiosity.

He went one morning with his sister to see the collection of pictures in the Barberini Palace. On their first entrance, they observed Miss Melville. She was seated before the head of an old saint, of which she was making a copy in chalks. Her eye never wandered from her occupation; nor did she appear to be disturbed, so entirely she was engrossed in her drawing, by the many strangers who stopped to watch the progress of the slight but masterly sketch that she was making.

Colonel Maxwell and Edith wandered round the room; after a time, the latter was tired; and, as her brother was not satisfied, she offered to sit down and wait for him.

He had not left her many minutes, before an old man, an acquaintance of Edith's, came into the room. He saw her, and was coming toward her, but stopped on his way to speak to Miss Melville. He examined her drawing, and by his gestures, appeared to be expressing unbounded admiration. When he joined Edith, his mind was still full of her.

"That is a wonderful girl," he said. "Young as she is, she is the very first lady artist of my acquaintance. The sketch she has made to-day, Rateelle himself need not have scorned."

Edith thought of her brother's wish. "Does she allow her drawings to be seen?" she asked.

"Have you never seen them? Oh! no, you don't know her; but I am sure she would be delighted to show them to you. Come along—come with me."

He drew her toward Clarice, who got up, as the old man named Edith's wish; and, at his request, put her drawing into his hand. He fell into ecstasies again, and pointed out its different merits, the boldness, the correctness, the touch, the expression. Edith joined in his admiration; then, satisfied with having fulfilled her brother's wish, and fearful of disturbing Miss Melville, she thanked her and turned to go, but her companion stopped her.

"As you are here you shall see some more. I see your portfolio down there, Miss Melville; do let us have it. I don't apologize for disturbing you, for you have too much time for yourself.—Do, my dear Miss Melville, give me the pleasure of showing Miss Maxwell your drawings." Clarice smiled, and lifted the portfolio from the floor.

Edith glanced round, and saw that Colonel Maxwell had returned, and was watching her with surprise. Turning to Clarice, she pointed him out, and asked leave for him to join them.

The old man, delighted to have another spectator, scarcely waited for Miss Melville's consent; but beckoned to him to approach, and though he was himself unacquainted with Colonel Maxwell, [illegible]

[illegible]

She was very civil, and met her new acquaintance with great kindness.

"Thank you for calling so soon. This is really kind. My daughter told me of her meeting with you yesterday, and of your having lately come from Hampshire. We live very quietly in general. My health does not permit me to mix much in society, but I am very happy to make your acquaintance. But I must send for Clarice; she would be sorry to miss you. She is engaged in drawing at this moment; but she will be glad to be disturbed when there is a chance of hearing of her dear Cleveland." She rang the bell. Edith spoke in terms of warm admiration of Miss Melville's drawing. "What a pleasure it must be," she ended, "to have such a talent."

"You are very kind;—yes, it is indeed, a great resource to Clarice. We live very quietly, but she never appears to find it dull. She goes almost every day to one or other of the collections, and she has made some beautiful copies in all styles of painting and drawing. I believe her talent is much admired here. Annette, the person who is constantly with her, tells me that a great number of strangers are attracted by it. She says they crowd round Clarice's chair, but I don't know whether it is the case; my daughter never mentioned it."

"I think we saw something of it yesterday," observed Colonel Maxwell.

"Indeed! Probably, then, Clarice does not remark it. She is always so much engrossed by anything that interests her, whether it is her book, or her drawing, or her music. She does not care much for society, or, at least, only for the society of her own countrymen. By-the-bye, talking of England—so you have really seen Cleveland, Colonel Maxwell; how does it look. Just the same, I suppose, as when we left it."

"It appeared to me to be in great beauty—the autumnal tints give so much variety. I think all places look well in the autumn."

"Yes, indeed—and in the spring, too. The summer I find too hot. Everything looks burnt up, at least in Italy. But I suppose it is not so in England. I have almost forgotten an English summer. And are there any changes in our part of the country? Have we a railroad near us?"

"None within fifteen miles."

"Dear! how inconvenient!—at least, I have no reason to say so, as we have no railroads here at present; but all my English friends appear to lament if a railroad does not pass their hall-doors."

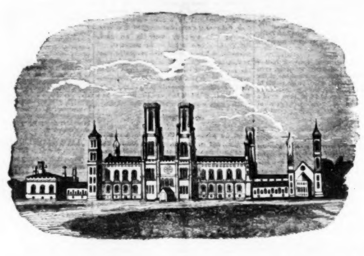
"Do they, indeed?" said Colonel Maxwell.

"Yes, I assure you they do;—many of my friends have made exactly that remark; but it is a convenience, you know. What a very rapid mode of conveyance a railroad is, Col. Maxwell!"

"Very, indeed," he replied, gravely—then, [illegible]

[illegible]

Our Picture Gallery.



THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

We present our readers this week with an engraving of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, built with a portion of the $500,000 fund left to the United States by James Smithson, of England, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." It will not be amiss to give a brief account of the generous testator to whose liberality we owe such a legacy, and whose memory, therefore, should be endeared to every citizen of this Republic.

The Hon. Richard Rush, in his letter of May 12, 1836, informs the Secretary of State that James Smithson was the natural son of the Duke of Northumberland; that his mother was a Mrs. Macie, of an ancient family of Wiltshire, of the name of Hungerford; that he was educated at Oxford, where he took an honorary degree in 1786; that he took the name of James Lewis Macie, until a few years after he had left the University, when he changed it for Smithson; and that he does not appear to have had any fixed home, living in lodgings when in London, and occasionally a year or two at a time in the cities on the Continent, as Paris, Berlin, Florence, and Genoa, at which last place he died; and that the ample provision made for him by the Duke of Northumberland, with retired and simple habits, enabled him to accumulate the fortune which passed to the United States. What motives actuated him in leaving his property to this and not to his own country, we do not remember to have heard. Perhaps some of our readers can enlighten us upon the subject.

The quietness of Colonel Maxwell's manners had made so favorable an impression on Mrs. Melville's mind, whose favorite virtue was good breeding, that she had spoken warmly in his praise to her husband; and Mr. Melville finding him well informed in all the arts and sciences to which he was devoted, and disposed to listen to his ideas on these subjects, no inconsiderable acquisition in a companion, not only confirmed Mrs. Melville's opinion, that he was a perfectly well-bred gentleman, whom she would be glad to see occasionally, but declared that he was as clever a fellow as ever he met with, and that the oftener he came to [illegible]

[illegible]

"No," she said, "you are right; and yet, how inconsistent we are! If I had been able to go into a convent, and had done so, I suppose, in such circumstances as mine, it might have been called heartless and unnatural; but, if I had married and gone to India, for twenty years, or even for life, I believe none would have called that heartless, whatever I might think myself."

"No, because they would have seen that it was a higher love, overcoming even the love of your parents and your home."

"And might not the same excuse," said Clarice, earnestly, "be made for a convent life? [illegible]

[illegible]

regardless of the beauty around them, from the superior interest in the emotions of their own minds. In such a spot, Colonel Maxwell, lingering behind the rest of the party, walked with Clarice Melville by his side. The day was beautiful, but, even in the midst of the beauty of the earth around them, and the enjoyment from the clear, inspiring air, the thoughts of Clarice had wandered to her native land.

They had been talking of England, and there came a silence; it was broken by Clarice suddenly exclaiming, "But you speak so little of Evelyn Villars; if she is now what she used to be, and as [illegible]

[illegible]

Interesting Sketch.

DISTRUST: OR, THE VICTIM OF VOLUNTARY WIDOWHOOD.

[illegible]

Selected Articles.

THE POOR WOMAN'S SONG.

BY MARY LEMAN GILLIES.

Though lowly my cottage and frugal its fare,
Affection and truth and devotion are there;
And when evening arrives, and the day's toil is o'er,
Then my husband comes home and I bar up the door.

He goes to the bed where his little ones lie,
And I know the sweet light that then beams in his eye,
And he turns to his supper, whate'er it may be,
With a kindness of heart that is heaven to me!

I love him too well to repine at my fate—
Frugality still keeps the dun from our gate—
And I hope that his children may rise to repay
The toils and the sorrows that wear him away.

Oh, gracious and holy and pure be their youth!
May they hear from my lips only kindness and truth!
And, when Mercy's mild messenger bears me from life,
Leave my memory dear as a mother and wife!

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The Washington (Pa.) Examiner, a few weeks since, gave an account of an affair which occurred some years ago in that vicinity, and which is another strong addition to the mass of objections against the reception of circumstantial evidence in capital cases.

"Two gentlemen, named Cooper and Long, whose families resided in the neighborhood of Washington, had been absent for some time in Ohio. They returned together in a "jumper," as far as Wheeling, and there spent the night. They arose before daylight in the morning, for the purpose of making an early start home. While Long was "hitching up" the horse, Cooper made his disappearance. Long looked in vain for his absent friend—no person had seen him; and he could not be found! Supposing that Cooper had come across some neighborhood friend in market, and had gone home with him, Long left Wheeling alone. But Cooper did not reach home; and when Long related the circumstances to the friends of the former, they very naturally supposed that he had been murdered by some unknown person or persons at Wheeling, who wished to obtain possession of his money. Diligent search was immediately made, but without success. The impression then became general that Long was the murderer!

"Some weeks afterwards the body of a dead man was found floating in the Ohio River, several miles below Wheeling. It was taken ashore, a Coroner's Inquest held, but not being identified, was buried. The friends of Cooper seeing an account of an inquest, in the papers, hastened to the place and had the body disinterred. After a careful examination, they arrived at the unanimous conclusion that the body found was that of the long-lost Cooper! The shape of the body—[illegible] even the clothes, were all Cooper's. And to complete the identification, there was a large scar on one of the legs of the corpse, which removed all doubts from the minds of Cooper's friends. They had the body taken home, and regularly interred. The friends put on the habiliments of mourning. Letters of administration were taken out, and the temporal affairs of the murdered man were settled!

"Long was pronounced a murderer by every one, and no person of respectability would longer associate with him. A warrant was made out for his arrest—a regular indictment for wilful murder was found by the Grand Jury of Washington County, and Long was committed to prison to await his trial for the most diabolical of all crimes! Owing, however, to some informality in the receipt of the requisition from the Governor of Virginia, Long was set at liberty. But still the eyes of the old and young were upon him, and he was forsaken and despised by all!

"Months passed away; but the excitement in regard to the murder did not in the least abate.—At length a letter was received from an unknown person in Indiana, by the friends of Cooper, stating that the man who was supposed to have been murdered, resided in that State. But supposing this to be a trick on the part of Long, to operate in his favor, no attention was paid to it. Shortly afterwards a letter was received from the murdered man himself! This, however, did not satisfy the friends of Cooper that Long was innocent. They believed it was a forgery; and this belief was not changed until the murdered man stood before them—not a spiritual apparition, like the ghost of the murdered Dane—but a real, corporeal existence, the true, bona-fide, identical long-lost Cooper!

"Had it not been for the informality above alluded to, no doubt Long would have suffered death upon the scaffold!"

SPIRITUAL USES OF CHILDREN.

A baby,—helpless,—useless as it seems, is among the higher utilities of the spiritual life of man. Some people set up a garden, or a carriage, or a library, to promote their moral and physical welfare;—if we may venture to advise those among our readers who are endowed with money and leisure, (two great utilities of this worldly life,) on the subject of their own highest interest, we should say, Set up a baby if you do not possess one of your own. If we are asked, "Cui bono?" "What is the use of setting up a baby in my house to disturb my comfort?" we reply, Simply this,—that it *does* disturb your comfort;—that you are obliged to forego habitual self-consideration, self-indulgence. That imperious impotence, that helpless young life, calls with a strong compulsive voice for your immediate and total self-annihilation in its behalf. You cannot be egotistic with a baby in your arms, be you man or woman. It *must* be attended to; and you must leave off attending to yourself and minister to its wants and feeblest glimmerings of whim. The "thoughts which wander through eternity" *must* be brought down to the contemplation of an undeveloped spark of intelligence. The voice which loves to utter the golden numbers of immortal bards and the concentrated wisdom of ages, must tune itself to babble sweet, baby nonsense, to soothe the uneasiness of the young conqueror. And this without any conscious reference to its future being;—without looking forward to the time when this soft modicum of pink flesh shall become a graceful, glorious man, or woman,—

"The heir of all the ages—in the foremost files of time."

No, your subservience is not, consciously, prospective. It is to the present being,—the absolute baby,—witless,—thankless,—totally oblivious, that you devote yourself in the most unqualified manner;—as you never devoted yourself to a rational being who might minister to your self-interest by some equivalent service. Let all those who wish to get away from self,—past and present,—who cry, "Oh! for a draught of lethe!"—let these people set up a baby. It need not be their own; they need not be father or mother to the child (although the profit as well as the plea- [illegible]

Indian Affairs.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

NO. III.

BY GEORGE COPWAY, OF THE OHIBWAY NATION.

MR. EDITOR:—In my last, I gave you some reasons why I think the possession of the Indians for all purposes. In this, I propose to point out a few *plans of the present of mentioning the North-West*ern Police and its organization.

My plan is to get a grant of land from the Congress of the United States, about one hundred and fifty miles square, as a perpetual reserve for all the North-West Tribes this side of the Rocky Mountains—where the half civilized on the Reserves might live permanently to enjoy the fruits of their labor, and immediately form a Government of their own, from the crude state in which they are, and gradually introduce the most simple laws to govern them, as they may need.

1st. A Governor to be appointed by the President of the United States, he be a white man, and the Lieutenant Governor to be an Indian.

2nd. A Secretary, to be a white man, or an Indian, if any is found capable to fill the office, who shall transact all the laws of the Indian Territory by the Congress of the United States every year.

3rd. That the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall convene all the Indian tribes within the said Territory, that they may organize such form of Government as may be for their interest. That each of such tribe to become the delegates from their number, and this to be every three years.

4th. That all white people who travel through this reserved land, must travel with a special license from the Agent of the American Government, must who may reside there. And, that all the white people who may reside as Government officers, missionaries, and school teachers, must reside by such license, to be issued. And to such and all who have no license, must be looked upon as intruders.

5th. That a court of law be instituted, composed half of white people and half of Indians, who shall decide all grievances between the two races, the Indian and the Pale face, instead of harassing the Government with them.

6th. That the gathering of the Indians be voluntary on their part, and by giving them inducements, they need not be compelled by civilized means to leave their own lands.

7th. That a military post be placed near the centre of the Indian Territory, and manned, to give security to individuals who may travel or reside there; but more to keep the North-West savage, who deal in fire-water.

8th. That the Indian Government be represented in Washington by a Commissioner, to be appointed by the General Congress of the Canada Confederacy in the meantime, until the state of intelligence among them should require a more intimate connection with the United States Government, they, if deemed proper, to form one of the States of the Union.

9th. Schools to be supported by a general fund, which will accumulate as they cede their present lands to the Government, and those schools to be connected with the education of the plough, and the tillage of the soil.

Next of importance is the *location*. The place I have named is the sweetest land known to the West of Minnesota, next to the banks of the Missouri. The great Sierra River, from its junction to its source, to become the Eastern boundary—from the source of the Sierra River, draw a line Westward to the Missouri River, and that to be the Northern boundary. Next, the channel of the Missouri River to the place of beginning, to constitute a Territory large enough for all such purposes.

The reasons why I have named this are being the most suitable for them are the following ——

1st. The *great* natural boundaries, which will not be opened by the demands of enterprise of the West, must be South of them, and Seventy, would not come in contact with the Indian population.

2nd. The *climate* is most suitable for their nature.

3rd. It would also be favorable to them in a commercial point of view, between the two greatest valleys and rivers, the Missouri and the Mississippi.

4th. The *distance* West would be far enough to cause the removal of all the various Indian tribes to be gradual.

5th. The *mineral* location of this country would be favorable for the removal of the different tribes from the vicinity of the mines, as they do incline.

The question naturally rises in the minds of all *[illegible]*

I think it is.

1st. The *interest* of the Indians being in the hands of the Indian Government, that interest could be used for the promotion of the good of the Indians, and by no means contribute of the annuities of the Indians in the central portion of the Territory, would attach them to their homes and country.

2nd. The Trustee which are to be made, would as he become easy for them to be moving on the Territory, and as the Indians are to be removed any how, why should it be more unpalatable to the Government to remove them to this tract, as they have always made out to move the Indians West whenever they have needed their lands.

3rd. The *mental* character of the Indians. They would rather live at home, or near each other, particularly when they are civilized. The others they could see one another, the more rapidly their uniformity would cease to exist. Their children, growing up together, would soon acquire a mutual likeness and regard for each other's welfare.

4th. The *Language* of the North-West tribes are so far removed, that they now would cease to understand one another. The thirteen language, or the Algonquin family, is spreading all over the country at the North West. The traditional stories which are related by our forefathers, indicate that our ancestors stock was one. And to avoid the scattered families, and preserve the law, would seem because an object to them.

5th. By giving encouragement to those who would go there to settle, there would be no difficulty in getting them there, for the educated portion of them would be the first who would settle to that country; and they are the most I would encourage, for they would be the ones who would form such a Government as would best suit the Indian's wants and condition.

6th. By a proclamation of the President of the United States, calling upon all the North West Indian tribes, and telling them that a town, a permanent home is provided, they soon would alter it, and go, if not in collective bodies, at least individually.

7th. *War must then cease to exist.* There will be no game, nor any Territory to fight for. They soon must learn, that in destroying *one*, it is to strike a blow at all, and the public opinion will triumph, and freeze down any such acts of murderous nature of the inhabitants.

8th. Gradually Mr. Cushing, which is heredetary, would cease to exist, for this is one or the greatest curses to their civilization. By giving the rule and authority to the well educated, their improvement would be rapid; but, heretofore, the older Indians have ruled, and their principal views of education, have ever inclined them to become a fit subject of instruction to their people. And in this way many will then study hard to fit themselves to become the rulers of the nation.

9th. The *comparatively* peaceable condition of the North West Indians, at present is favorable. The wars which raged in years past, are not now in existence. The spirit of war is dying away at the approach of civilization westward, and the most peaceable acts of civilized life are being practiced by them.

10th. The great number of young men that are among the various Indian tribes, are ready to carry forward any benevolent measure which may be suggested for the benefit of their United States. The New York Indians are now so far civilized as to have a Republican Government of their own. There are young men in that nation who would do honor to any position in the arrangement of a Government for the Indians. The Chippeway nation has a great number of well educated young men, the Ottawas, Oneidas, and Shawnees, all these have been blessed with a partial civilization.

Many other reasons might be given besides the above. I will close now, and in my next I will speak of the benefits which must accrue to the *American Government* and to the Indians.

I am sir, yours, in the cause of humanity.

KAH-GE-GA GAH-BOWH,
or, GEO. COPWAY,
Ojibway Nation.

Reading, Pennsylvania, March 31st, 1850.

☞ Every demagogue can excite passions; it takes a great man to appeal to reason. Every *fanatic and mad* could the follower, the *elegant* the time *slander the same as for passage.*

☞ One Irishman and his passengers lost by the burning of the steamer H. S. Smith, on the Chesapeake, was a wealthy planter, residing near Gainesville, and was returning home with the proceeds of his crop, amounting, in gold. At the alarm of fire was given, he hastily seized the bag of gold, rushed to the side of the vessel, and jumped overboard, and almost instantly sank.

☞ A Frenchman, stopping at a tavern, asked for lunch. "There is no such person here," said the landlord. "I'm not a person I want, sir, but for lunch made maize well de poker." "Well," answered mine host, "that is for." "You are to do right, sure, I mean *Finley.*"

☞ The body servant of Mr. Calhoun died on the evening of the same day his master died.

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1850.

ALL THE CONTENTS OF THE POST ARE SET UP EXPRESSLY FOR IT, AND IT ARRIVES AT IT IN NOT A MERE REPRINT OF A DAILY PAPER.

NOTICE.

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post Office they wish it turned *to*.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State as well as of the town in which they live.

Post Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to our address when they can do so conveniently.

TO POSTMASTERS.

We trust our old friends, the Postmasters, will exert themselves and get up large Clubs for the Saturday Post; as if they do not all the more will take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, that they will show our Prospectus to some other influential and responsible person who will be willing to do it for us. We think there will be a great difficulty in getting subscribers to the so large a paper, as those who will take the trouble to collect particulars. We ought to have 100,000.

The country to be traversed by the proposed Pacific Railroad, is the great desideratum—the reaching to about the 105th degree of longitude, and the connecting with about 42 degrees of latitude on the shores of the Pacific Ocean—for some years of travel and observation in that region, during which I was occupied principally in ascertaining the practicability of a railroad route to the Pacific ocean, gradually led me to comprehend the structure, and to understand that, owing to the lofty, broad mass of mountains, there is nowhere in the United States a continuous valley, or line of low ascent, where passes are only to be found at long intervals, and generally at great elevations above the sea.

Throughout this great extent of country, Mexico and Texas excepted, the mountains appear—all these apparently continuous ranges are composed of long parallel ridges, more or less broken and detached—of greater or less length, according to the geological age which overlaps the ridges—each one possessing its separate, noted valleys, but not usually so in the general direction of the ridge, but certainly not latterly and longitudinally. The inference being that, at the end of that time, if his demands are not complied with, he will declare war, and immediately seize upon the Territory in the country forms the basis of my information, I desire to state it clearly at the outset, in order that I may be more readily understood by the reader. The Rocky Mountains, in the region of the Great Salt Lake, are not single ridges, but clinching a mountain, and on the very line of the 42nd degree of latitude, they are found to be over seven miles in breadth, and the passes become a less and more insurmountable obstacle."

The map is referred by Colonel Fremont is almost a straight one from end to end, running between the 42nd and 43rd degrees of latitude, from St. Louis to San Francisco. He says of the route that it is central as to climate, and that the most rapid, and the most practicable, combines the advantages for making and preserving the road, wood, water, and soil, for habitation and cultivation, and, in fact, that it is a healthy route. "No diseases of any kind are found to exist where the mountains are high, nor where the climate, or when a savage invader, who has been driven from the valleys by the white settlers linger at the muzzle of the rifle! We know that what we see here not only applies to the whole country Britain in the first place, but against our own Government, and the second thing is the world. We have no control. We do not believe that war is always immoral, for we do not believe that human life, though a sacred thing, is the most sacred thing in the world. We have the blessing of consistency, and equality of habits, the protection of offspring, and the sanctity of womanhood, are more sacred things than the life of a brute, or of a human being, who has degraded. And the universal heart of man responds to this sentiment. In other words, the moderation may have been, no matter what the principles which are in mankind held, the universal heart of man rejects when a nationality may be born, when the cannon is thrown, or when a savage invader, who has been driven from the valleys by the white settlers linger at the muzzle of the musket and the sword. For years we have been told that these things were precious than'tyes, this bodily life itself—the life of the spirit, which is freedom, justice and truth. The annihilation, as the life of the world.

We are therefore to attempt on this subject of peace of nations, and the opponent of any disturbance of the peace of nations, and the opponent of the measure of which is that which is the subject of this article. War to collect money—least's blood to be split for the rich. We are to be more concerned than this—what more unworthy of a great, a pure people, than to be governed by a class of ministers when such unholy measures are proposed? Can the people of a country be governed by myself on that point. I would a middle course—now war; now peace. Now, I would build a road through the Mexican province of Sonora, and now I would not build it. Now I would go to war, and then, except going through Mexico, then crossing the great Colorado desert, by the Gila mouth, to cross the desert to arrive at San Diego, and then to San Francisco. Now, I would go to war, and then not, and three or four hundred by water, from the bay of San Francisco, which may be in, and harvest must be, the great centre of commerce, and the great city of the Pacific ocean. The route is direct.

In conclusion, I have to say, that I believe in the practicability of this work, and that, under national consideration requires it to be done, and to be done now, and as a national work, by the United States.

A STRANGE NOTION.

A plan has been suggested by some genius at Washington, for the removal of the Indians from their present location to the West, by the construction of railroads. This is a strange notion, and one which calls more than one, in its wisdom, may be deemed a little short of madness. The Indians have been placed in the foregoing resolutions—commencing with the Atlantic coast, and extending westward, as the settlers of the country have required their lands, and the result is that we are completely hemmed in.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted. Letters were read from Col. Benton and other distinguished gentlemen, regretting their inability to be present at the Convention. A letter from Col. B. was read, which was listened to with attention. From his personal knowledge of the greater portion of the route, he declares such a railroad practicable. He says:

The country to be traversed by the proposed railroad is the great desideratum—the reaching to about the 105th degree of longitude, and the connecting with about 42 degrees of latitude on the shores of the Pacific Ocean—for some years of travel and observation in that region, during which I was occupied principally in ascertaining the practicability of a railroad route to the Pacific ocean, gradually led me to comprehend the structure, and to understand that, owing to the lofty, broad mass of mountains, there is nowhere in the United States a continuous valley, or line of low ascent, where passes are only to be found at long intervals, and generally at great elevations above the sea.

Throughout this great extent of country, Mexico and Texas excepted, the mountains appear—all these apparently continuous ranges are composed of long parallel ridges, more or less broken and detached—of greater or less length, according to the geological age which overlaps the ridges—each one possessing its separate, noted valleys, but not usually so in the general direction of the ridge, but certainly not latterly and longitudinally. The inference being that, at the end of that time, if his demands are not complied with, he will declare war, and immediately seize upon the Territory in the country forms the basis of my information, I desire to state it clearly at the outset, in order that I may be more readily understood by the reader. The Rocky Mountains, in the region of the Great Salt Lake, are not single ridges, but clinching a mountain, and on the very line of the 42nd degree of latitude, they are found to be over seven miles in breadth, and the passes become a less and more insurmountable obstacle."

The map is referred by Colonel Fremont is almost a straight one from end to end, running between the 42nd and 43rd degrees of latitude, from St. Louis to San Francisco. He says of the route that it is central as to climate, and that the most rapid, and the most practicable, combines the advantages for making and preserving the road, wood, water, and soil, for habitation and cultivation, and, in fact, that it is a healthy route. "No diseases of any kind are found to exist where the mountains are high, nor where the climate, or when a savage invader, who has been driven from the valleys by the white settlers linger at the muzzle of the musket and the sword. For years we have been told that these things were precious than'tyes, this bodily life itself—the life of the spirit, which is freedom, justice and truth. The annihilation, as the life of the world.

We are therefore to attempt on this subject of peace of nations, and the opponent of any disturbance of the

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1850.

SATURDAY EVENING POST

STEAM-POWER BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

No. 66 South Third Street, Phila.,

Where Books, Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Way Bills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Cards, Labels, &c., &c., are printed with dispatch, in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

DEACON & PETERSON, Proprietors.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamships Cherokee and Empire City, recently arrived from Chagres, bring one month's later news from California. Over two millions in gold came by these steamships, and two hundred and thirty-three passengers. The intelligence is not of special interest.

The setting in of the dry season, and the commencement of digging in the gold region, with a prospect of extraordinary success, had given renewed impulse to business in San Francisco, and throughout the country.

Measures have been taken to guard against any overflow of the City of Sacramento in future. The cost of the work of embankment in the front of the city will be about one million of dollars.

Rents are falling at San Francisco. Real estate is at a stand. Lumber is declining.

The quotations are:—For American flour $10 per barrel; Beef cattle, $20 per head; Lumber $175a$180 per thousand feet; Pork, $26a$27; Mess Beef, $12a$15; Brandy, $8 per case; Gin, $4.

A tremendous fire occurred at Chagres on the night of Saturday, March 23rd. The largest part of the town was reduced to ashes.

A proposition made by the State of Deseret, to amalgamate with California, and form a new State, by the union of the two, was promptly laid on the table by the Legislature of California.

Washington's birth-day was celebrated very appropriately at San Francisco by the California Guard—a body organized within a few months from among the spirited young men of the territory. They have built an armory costing $30,000, in which they gave an entertainment on the 22nd of February, which, from the accounts, must have been quite brilliant.

One of the passengers by the Oregon brought down with him a lump of gold for which he was offered $4,000. The fortunate finder of this lump had toiled without success for several months, when he was thus amply rewarded for his exertions.

The quantity of gold dust in the hands of the miners is large, and they were taking advantage of the improvement in the weather, to bring it down to San Francisco. The succeeding steamers, it is expected, will bring larger amounts than have yet be sent to the United States.

The officers of the United States Army in Oregon have united a memorial to Congress, representing that in consequence of the enormous prices of provisions, &c., in that section of the country, their pay was entirely inadequate to their support, and asking for "such pay and allowances as will afford them a comfortable living."

The mines are every day more and more talked about. This is an unmistakeable indication of the mighty muster going on in every part of the country South of the Placer. The "floating population" is gradually drawing off, and digger implements are taken up again with stern intent and high raised hopes. *All*, to speak comparatively, are preparing for the mines, whence great stories of marvelous luck are wafted hitherward with every breath from the gold region. Those who have remained in the various diggings have labored at intervals during the winter with astonishing fortune. From three ounces to *five hundred dollars* the yield per diem has ranged for individual labor. We have heard of still more extraordinary results. It would be the height of folly to attempt an estimate of the average productiveness of the diggings under these circumstances. These are the figures, and they are the plain facts.

The San Joaquin and its mines can only merit a passing notice. The disturbance between the Americans and Chilians which created apprehensions for the longer safety of the latter numerous class of miners, has been adjusted, and good-will if not mutual harmony restored.

PRICE OF LABOR IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Laborers get six dollars a day and found, and a dollar an hour for night work. Sabbath labor is double.—We have been paying men on board our steamer (the Unicorn) $5 a day, found, and constant employment. Were it a little later in the season, and a good time for digging, you would scarcely hire a man for less than $200 a month. Mechanics and tradesmen are getting from $12 to $16 a day, and found. We had a lot of caulkers at work and paid the boss $16, and each of the others $14 a day, and *they keep very fashionable hours*.—There is good employment for house carpenters and painters, as very many new buildings are in progress, and the wages are $14 a day.

A LARGE LUMP OF GOLD.—A young married man from Newark, named Richard Rankin, who had worked in Mr. Seth Boyden's foundry, a German lad named Ferdinand Kraizer, and a Mr. Wetherly, of Vermont, while working together at the Auburn dry diggings, February 12th, 20 miles from this city, on the North Fork of the American river, found, some 18 inches below the surface, a lump of gold, with some intermixings of quartz rock, of the size and shape of a child's head, weighing *fourteen pounds and a half*. He said it for $4,300.

The resignations of public officers have been so numerous, that both branches of the Legislature have united in an address to the people ...

Congressional News.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

... should feel bound, under all ... discharge that duty. If ... power, and consequent dut... the Senate had the remedy ... that, by appeal, they could ... out injury to any one. H... rules forbidding conversat... during debate—interruptin... newspapers in Senate—and ... rising, to address the chair ... be considered rather stringe... had the power of modific... remained the law of the S... his duty, however unplea... observance. He did not de... forts to perform this duty, ... sustained by the Senate.

Mr. Foote rose and rema... cent occasion, he had said ... sidered in the least degree ... nity of the Senate, or offen... rate capacity, he truly regr... the Senate would overlook ... lowance for human infirmit...

Mr. King concurred in ... had said. He deemed it ... duty of the chair to check, ... lations of order. He move... the Vice President be ent... Agreed to.

Mr. Bradbury moved th... Agreed to.

A Message was received ... the United States, transmit... Mexican Minister, calling ... States Government to the p... of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo, in ... protect the frontiers of Me... and other wild Indians.

A Message was received ... lative to the instructions g... the agent to Hungary. Th...

"My purpose, as freely ... pondence, was to have ackn... dence of Hungary, had she ... ing a Government *de facto*, ... permanent in its character ... doing so, according to the u... ciples of this Government ... now fallen, and many of he... in exile or in chains, I am ... that had she been successfu... of such a Government as ... nized, we should have been ... her into the family of nation...

The special order (Mr. B... solutions,) being then take... sumed and concluded his ... ral question of slavery—and ... pending fugitive slave bill, ... right of the alleged fugitive ... by jury.

Mr. Underwood followed ... point, contending that the ... to be delivered up to the ma... to the place from which ... at the place where the fugit... ought not to be vested with ... judicate the question of the ... his liberty.

On the 4th, the Senate to... der of the day, being Mr. B... solutions.

Mr. Underwood resumed ... marks. He defended the ... from the charge of being ... the North to co-operate wi... measure which shall separat... races—the only practicable ... tion of the objectionable inst...

He advocated the necess... passing some stringent law... fugitive slaves, and admitte... gress to abolish slavery in th... bia, but denied the moral ri... luded to the intermeddling ... tionists with the domestic ... and declared its influence to ... Union.

Although he disagreed wit... suppose disunion to be the ... grievances—for dissolution o... his opinion, result in the ... of slavery—the people o... consider other motives than ... vern them in their action, a... was affected their interest w...

In conclusion, Mr. Under... vent upon Mr. Clay's Re... ture day.

Mr. Corwin submitted a ... to Mr. Underwood, defending ... relating to penalties for kid...

After a few additional rem... reply to Mr. Underwood, M... postpone the further conside... until the next day at 1 o'cloc... tention then to press upon th... to a Select Committee.

Mr. Webster remarked tha... session had transpired, and ... ever had been made with th... Whatever excuse had existe... delay, the time seemed to hi... when the Senate ought to pro... It would require weeks, and ... deliberation and active oper... transact the business actually ... question of the admission of ... been disposed of.

He was, therefore, in favor ... this question *per se*. He ... Clay and Bell, who had int... relating to this question, oug... ply to the objections which ... these propositions—but it w... sideration, whether the Sena... day after day the same cours... any tendency or approximati...

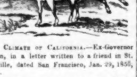
He thought the Senate oug... reported from the Territoria... admission of California, and ... and then he was in favor of ... ritorial bill.

He desired a settlement of ... controversy, and therefore ... mencing at the beginning, an... them all. Such a course, he ... great satisfaction to the coun... pect to see some of the impo... country disposed of until th... were removed, and it was i... fit of the Republic that they ... permitted to distract and ob... of Congress.

Mr. Foote said the first ...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

General News.



THE CLIMATE OF CALIFORNIA.—Ex-Governor Shannon, in a letter written to a friend in St. Clairsville, dated San Francisco, Jan. 29, 1850, says:—

"I regret that my letter, published in the *Gazette*, influenced any one to come to this country—it was not so intended. This is not the country for any citizen to come to. Except the gold, which is all it has been represented to be, the country is worthless; and the climate is a bad one. The time will come when this opinion will be entertained by all. I wish, therefore, to express the opinion to all who may feel a desire to come here, that they had better remain at home; that the chances for doing any thing in this country, taking into consideration the probability, nay, the certainty of being sick, is greatly against them. This being my opinion, I desire no one to come out here on the strength of anything I have said. It is a country of gold; when that is said, all is said."

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.—In the course of a month or six weeks, there will be a semi-weekly steam communication with Europe, twenty steamers running across the Atlantic, to various ports in Europe. The Herald says:

The weekly trips of the Cunard steamers, nine in number, will commence on Saturday next, from Liverpool, and on the 1st of May from New York and Boston. The Collins steamers, five in number, will commence their semi-monthly trip on ...

Marriages.

Deaths.

Bank Note List.

CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, April 8.— ... (1,000 Southern, remaining) ... 85 Cows and Calves ... Prices—Beeves are dull ... quality. About 300 ... dull also. Sales at from ... Sheep and Lambs—Sales ... over 90. Dull.

NEW YORK MARKETS, APRIL 8.

ALMANAC.

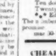
April, 1850.	Sun rises
13 Saturday,	5 29
14 Sunday,	5 28
15 Monday,	5 27
16 Tuesday,	5 25
17 Wedn'sday,	5 24
18 Thursday,	5 23
19 Friday,	5 22
20 Saturday,	5 21

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.



THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Only two of the promised Novelets for 1850 having yet been published, the Proprietors of the POST would call attention to the following, which are yet to come:—

THE BAYMOUNTS: A Novelet, by MISS LESLIE; author of "Mrs. Washington Potts," &c., &c.

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING, A TALE OF WESTERN LIFE: A Novelet, by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "Retribution," "The Deserted Wife," &c.

THE BELLE AND THE BLUE: A Novelet, by CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, author of "The Mob Cap," "Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag," &c.

When the above list has been gone through with, **OTHERS EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE WILL FOLLOW**, the Proprietors of the **POST** being determined not to be surpassed in this department by any cotemporary.

We have also made arrangements with GRACE GREENWOOD, for a NEW SERIES of her spirited and interesting LETTERS, during the coming year.

But the columns of the POST are not for fiction (however instructive and impressive) alone. We shall continue to devote a large portion of the paper to more

SOLID AND SUBSTANTIAL READING,

such as is calculated to improve and inform the intellect, and to ennoble and purify the heart.—Whatever is best in the pages of the foreign and domestic magazines and reviews, shall be laid under contribution to inform and enlighten our readers.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY

shall also be, as heretofore, carefully sifted, and what is important treasured in our columns.

Matters of interest to business men—

A BANK NOTE LIST, A STOCK LIST, THE MARKETS, &C.,

shall be weekly laid befor[e the]m.

For the *FARMER*, a dozen agricultural periodicals are carefully searched, and the best matter selected for

OUR AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

One or more *PORTRAITS* of remarkable persons, or *PICTURES OF REMARKABLE PLACES* are also weekly given.

In short, whatever is calculated to refine, instruct, amuse, or gratify, shall find its appropriate place in the POST; and let the reader mark one thing, whatever others may *promise*, we will not be behind in the *performance*. A paper that has stood for twenty-eight years, steadily progressing all that time, and which has now perhaps the *largest* list of subscribers of any weekly paper in the United States, is not to be left behind in the race by *any* rival. The *increase* alone of our subscription list last year, is equal to the *whole circulation* of many of our imitators.

TERMS.

The terms of the POST are $2 if paid in advance—$3, if not paid in advance. For $5 one copy is sent three years.

In order to accommodate that large number of persons who wish to take a first class paper, but mistakingly think they cannot afford it, we continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one post-office.

4 COPIES,		$5.00	PER ANNUM.
8 "	(And one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,)	$10.00	"
13 "	(And one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,)	$15.00	"
20 "	(And one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,)	$20.00	"

Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club, end at one and the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

ONE COPY of the Saturday Evening Post, and ONE of either Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, or Sartain's Magazine, for FOUR DOLLARS.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk.—When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, *always post-paid*,

DEACON & PETERSON, NO. 66 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Any person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the publishers by letter, *post-paid*.

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THE MAGAZINE OF THE UNION!!

GLORIOUS VOLUME OF GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

COMMENCING WITH THE JULY NUMBER.

THE Original Projector and Proprietor of GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, having again assumed the entire management of this favorite periodical, purposes to commence a new volume of

UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE,

with the number for JULY. The early copies will be

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and will be illustrated with

THE MOST SPLENDID SET OF ENGRAVINGS THAT HAVE EVER APPEARED IN AN AMERICAN WORK.

WE DEFY THE PROUDEST ENGLISH ANNUALS

to excel in magnificence these beautiful specimens of artistic skill.

THE PARIS FASHIONS,

colored in the unapproachable style of the French artists, will be resumed, and will represent correctly the elegant goods forwarded to this country to Messrs. L. J. LEVY & Co., of Philadelphia, and STEWART, of New York. The evidence of their authenticity will be found upon the counters of these gentlemen, simultaneously with the monthly publication of **GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE**. Extensive arrangements—with the concurrence of these gentlemen, are now being made in Paris, to forward promptly these correct and elegant plates, which will be a department of **GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE**, that will set at defiance all attempts at imitation or competition.

Our former

LIST OF INVALUABLE CONTRIBUTORS,

are re-engaged, and arrangements are perfected for a series of most splendid articles, from such writers as the following—

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW,	H. C. MOREHEAD,
W. GILMORE SIMMS,	HENRY B. HIRST,
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,	J. BAYARD TAYLOR,
E. P. WHIPPLE,	GEO. H. BOKER,
J. M. LEGARE,	R. H. DANA,
GEORGE D. PRENTICE,	ROBT. T. CONRAD,
ALFRED B. STREET,	ROBT. MORRIS,
N. P. WILLIS,	EPES SARGENT,
WM CULLEN BRYANT,	H. T. TUCKERMAN,
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE,	C. J. PETERSON,
HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT,	R. H. STODDARD,
JAS. FENNIMORE COOPER,	T. S. ARTHUR,
RICHARD PENN SMITH,	THEODORE S. FAY,
H. HASTINGS WELD.	T. BUCHANAN READ.
MRS. LYDIA SIGOURNEY,	MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
MRS. E. C. KINNEY,	MRS. EMMA C. EMBURY,
MRS. E. J. EAMES,	MRS. FRANCIS OSGOOD,
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AMELIA B. WELBY,	MRS. SARAH H. WHITMAN,
MRS. JULIET H. CAMPBELL,	MISS MARY L. LAWSON.

WITH a HOST MORE of the very best writers of the day, well known to the readers of "Graham." A number of new contributors will also lend the power of fresh pens and vigorous mind to assist in making this Magazine *the recognized organ* of the intellect of the country.

SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF JENNY LIND.

A magnificent likeness of this world renowned woman, will appear in the July number. This gem of art is engraved from an original picture, and cost *one hundred guineas, in London*, to have it engraved. It is the *most exquisite picture that has ever appeared in Graham's Magazine*. The number containing this exquisite production of artistic skill will be stereotyped, and an extra edition of 10,000 copies printed.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR THREE DOLLAR SUBSCRIBERS.

We will send three dollar subscribers, to the new volume, to commence with the July number, a very splendid new premium plate, called

"THE FIRST PRAYER,"

Or, BUTLER'S magnificent print of

"CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN,"

just finished, in a very masterly style—a large Cabinet Picture.

CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Selected Poetry.

TO BURNS'S "HIGHLAND MARY."

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Oh, loved by him whom Scotland loves,
Long loved, and honored duly
By all who love the lord who sings
So sweetly and so truly!
In rudiguel dales and purple moors,
Thrills afar the night's satyr,—
Ah! who the stern lass recalls, nor sighed
For Burns's "Highland Mary"?

I wandered on from hill to hill,
And heard our wind our thoughts for Burns
Where'er we pressed the heather
I read his verses—his life—also—
O'er the dark shades extended
With tints of fear, and hue in tone,
My thoughts their wonderings ended.

His golden hours of youth were there
Those hours whose light is fastest;
Of all his songs to that he gave
The freshest and the strongest.
Yon ripe the fruit, our branch he broke,
All rich with bloom and blossom;
And shook in showers, by summer nights,
Above thy lover and thee.

And when his Spring, alas, how soon!
Had been by sore experience
In passing storms
Of sharp adversity through those seasons
For him their truest verses.

For him their tenderness contained
Thy fervency love inspired;